

ALLISON SHORT FORM CATALOG #564

CONTENTS

Variable Filters	2
1/3 Octave Filters	4
Random Noise Sources	5
Equalizers	6
Analyzers	7
Multiple Frequency Oscillator	9
Automatic Inspection Unit	9
Instrumentation Modules	10
New Product Announcements	12
Special Instruments	14
In Development	15
Noise Interference Measurement	16
Decibel Conversion - Voltage	16
- Percent	17
ASA Standard Preferred Frequencies	18
Attenuation Pad Design Data	19
Representatives	21

INSTRUMENTS OF QUALITY

Continuously Variable Passive Filters

Spectrum Equalizers

Spectrum Analyzers

Modular Amplifiers

Random Noise Sources

Automatic Inspection Units

Multiple Oscillators

Instrumentation Modules

Custom Instrumentation



Proved dependable in years of service

Allison Laboratories, Inc.

P.O. BOX 515 LA HABRA, CALIFORNIA 90631



VARIABLE FILTERS

wide dynamic range no internal noise flat pass bands

> steep continuous attenuation negligible ringing effect SERIES 2

The Model 2 Series are variable passive network filters with independent high cutoff and low cutoff sections. Each section has a range switch that changes the cutoff in octave steps with a vernier dial that tunes over a range of one octave. The attenuation rate is 30 db per octave and they may be cascaded for increased attenuation. Two filters give 60–70 db per octave. The smooth pass band is flat ±1 db over 80% of the pass band. It may be tuned to a bandwidth as narrow as 1/3 octave. The maximum input voltage is 2 volts. The input and output impedance is 600 ohms.

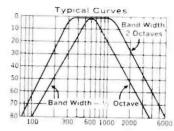
Size: 7-14" high, 7-12" deep, 17-12" wide.

Rack model is mounted on a 7" panel with $6-1_2$ " behind panel.

MODEL	RANGE	SH.WGT.	PRICE
2AB	15-20,000 cps	24#	\$495
2B	60-20,000 cps	20#	\$395
2C	9- 672kcps	18#	\$375
2D	250 cps-80kcps	19#	\$385

Rack mount is the same price and shipping weight for all models.

Add 15% of the standard unit price for hermetically sealed capacitors.



MODEL 201

The new Model 201 extends into the sub-audio range while retaining all of the desirable characteristics of the 2 series, such as excellent transient handling capability, ability to handle small signal parameters and no active elements. The low noise, low distortion and good transient handling capacities of this filter make it excellent for studies of low level transient phenomena, such as encountered in heart studies, geophysical work, themocouples and low frequency vibrations. With high cut-off only, the filter will pass DC to the cutoff frequency

A chart is provided on the panel for reading the multiplier dial directly into cps.

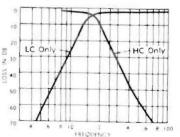
Low cutoff section 1 to 128 cps High cutoff section 2 to 256 cps

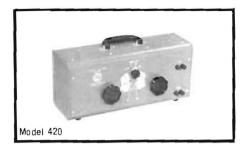
Size: 7-14" high, 17-12" wide, 7-12" deep.
Rackmount: 7" high, 19" wide, 6-12" deep.

201 Sh. Wgt. 35# \$725 201 R Rack Mount Sh. Wgt. 35# \$725

Hermetic Capacitors Not Available



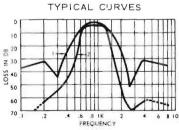




Designed as an inexpensive general purpose filter for laboratory and production use, the 420 is very simple to operate and is direct reading with a single knob control for each section covering a range from 20 to 20,000 cps. A selector is provided for switching the filter out, low cutoff only, high cutoff only, or band pass mode of operation. There is 20 db or more attenuation per octave for the first octave, with attenuation outside the pass band exceeding 25 db at all frequencies beyond an octave away from cutoff frequency. Minimum bandwidth - approximately ½ octave. Maximum input-2 volts. Impedance-600 ohms.

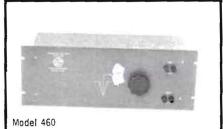
Portable — excluding knobs and handle: (Shown) 17" long, 5-3" deep, 8" high.

Available also in rack mount case with $7" \times 19"$ panel and 5-34" behind the panel.



Curve #1-1 Model 420 Curve #2-2 Model 420 Filters in Series.

420 Sh. Wgt. 24# \$385 420R Rack Mount Sh. Wgt. 30# \$385



This filter also features the single knob tuning. The rejection band may be moved continuously over the range of 20 to 20,000 cps. The reject band is slightly less than 1 octave wide at the -3 db points. Attenuation at the bottom of the reject band varies as shown in the curves below. It can be used to eliminate single components as, interfering hum, the resonant peak of an accelerometer, a fundamental or constant tone to facilitate analyses of the remaining frequency spectrum. 460 Filters used in series eliminate additional frequencies.

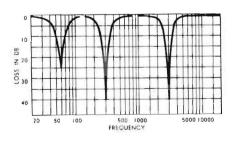
Impedance 600 ohms.
Reject band ... Less than 1 octave wide.
Maximum input . . 2 volts.

Portable: 17" long, 5-¾" deep, 8" high.

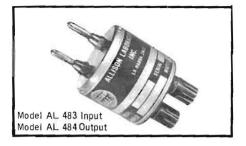
Available also in rack mount.

(Shown with 7" x 19" x 5-¾".)

TYPICAL CURVES



460 Sh. Wgt. 24# \$395 460R Rack Mount Sh. Wgt. 30# \$395

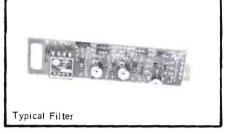


IMPEDANCE MATCHING TRANSFORMERS

These units are used for applications where it is inconvenient to match impedances of 600 ohms. The AL-483 Input Transformer is an autotransformer designed to work from approximately 10,000 ohms to the 600 ohm circuit of the filter. The AL-484 Output Transformer is designed to match the 600 ohms impedance of the filter into the grid of a vacuum tube or a VTVM. The output transformer has an impedance ratio of 600 to 45,000 ohms. A terminating resistor is built into the transformer to properly terminate the filter.

Each transformer is encased in a mumetal case and a grounded steel case.

In the event that high impedance inputs are required in frequencies above or below the above limits, refer to the Model 659 amplifier. These units have input impedance of 40,000 ohms and match the filter using a 600 ohm series resistor. The frequency coverage can be extended in this manner from 10 cps to 500 kcps.

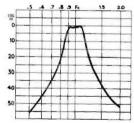


FIXED 1/3 OCTAVE FILTERS

Fixed 1/3 octave filters having excellent and uniform response. Each model consists of 1 decade of 10 filters, case complete with power supply. These are passive networks using solid state isolation and amplification.

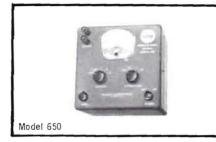
Standard filters are on ASA preferred center frequencies. Special filters may be ordered to other frequencies and down to 5% bandwidth. Individual filters are also available cased or uncased as desired.

TYPICAL CURVE ALL FILTERS



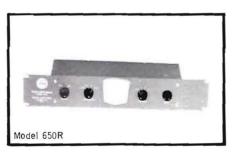
MODEL	FREQ	JENCY	PRICE
240	2.5	- 20	\$2850
241	25	- 200	1500
242	250	- 2000	900
243	2500	~ 20000	850
244	25000	- 200000	850
	Individual filt	ers by quotat	ion

See also 1/3 octave analyzer, page 8



RANDOM NOISE SOURCES MODEL 650

A superior random noise source for general use. Using the Model 655 Module as a source it provides references and controls. Filters are also provided for equal energy per octave (Pink) noise, 12 db/ octave roll off above 1000 cps and a 100 to 300 cps narrow band. The unit is non microphonic and has a maximum output of 1.5 vrms in the equal energy per cycle setting. This is widely used as a signal source for shake tables, acoustic testing, etc. Available also in rackmount case on a 3-1/2" x 19" panel x 6-1/2" Standard model uses the Model 655 source at the right. Special models may be made with the Model 685 at an increased price.



PRICES

	THE COLO	
Portable	Battery	\$295
Portable	AC	310
Rack Mount	Battery	310
Rack Mount	AC	325



MODEL 655

An extremely useful noise module for many applications. Commonly internally mounted for test and calibration signals in various instruments. Requires only 22.5 VDC to produce random noise having good Gaussian distribution of amplitudes and uniform spectral density. A silicon diode furnishes the signal source for a germanium transistorized amplifier. Frequency response is 5cps to 30kcps and typically produces .2 volts rms into 10K ohm load. Temperature stability is approximately ±3db over 0° to 50°C.

Price - 1to 9

\$75.00 each

MODEL 685

Same size and power requirements as the 655 but is all silicon construction. Outstanding for temperature stability. within 2db from 0° to 60° C.

Price -1 to 9

\$80.00 each

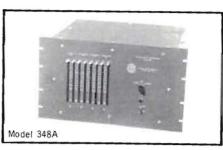
MODEL 681

Again same size and construction as Model 655 except frequency response from 10cps to 1 mcps. Lower voltage out. \$80.00 each

MODEL 657

High temperature device having all silicon active elements plus tantalum capacitors. Performance 5cps to 150kcps over temperature range of -20°C to +85°C. \$100.00 each

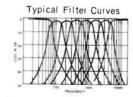
Write for quantity prices and specifications on all models.



OCTAVE BAND EQUALIZERS AND SPECTRUM SHAPERS MODELS 318-19-48-49

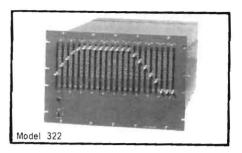
These newly redesigned instruments present a series of octave band filters sets for many uses. They may contain 8 or 9 octave bands on the new preferred frequency centers starting at 31.5cps and up to 16kcps. All filters are fed in parallel on the input and have individual new slide type attenuators to control the level in each band. The Models 318 and 319 are complete filters sets for use with any signal source.

Models 348 and 349 are similar to the above two models but in addition have a random noise source plus input and output amplifiers. This provides a complete shaped spectrum signal for driving shake tables, high level acoustic test facilities, and many other applications.



Size: 101/2" x 19" Rack Panel 14" behind the panel.

Model	Description	Price
318A	8 Band Filter	\$1350
319A	9 Band Filter	1500
348A	8 Bands w/ noise generator	1650
349A	9 Bands w/ noise generator	1850



MODEL 322

This new instrument is a continuation of the 300 series at left. The use of new slide attenuators plus excellent 1/3 octave filters give greater definition to shaped spectrums over the center frequencies from 20 cps to 250 kcps. A maximum of 22 filters may he included in this range such as 20cps to 2500cps. The complete 1/3 octave series are in decades starting with 25. 31.5, 40, 50, 63, 80, 100, 125, 160 and 200cps. Centers above and below may be obtained as a factor of 10, 100 or 1000 above or below these frequencies. A random noise source is included in this instrument plus its associated power supplies, amplifiers and circuitry. This makes a complete signal source for shaped spectrums. typical filter curves, see page 4.

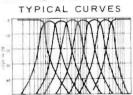
SIZE: 121/4"X19" rack panel 19" behind the panel.

Prices start at \$3850.00.



MODELS 358-359

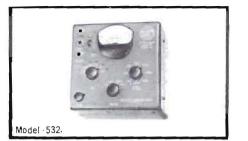
These are simultaneous octave band analyzers having either 8 or 9 octave band filters. The filters are fed in parallel and each channel is provided with a meter circuit on the output. The meters read in decibels the energy in each octave of the spectrum. Specially damped meter circuits have good response to complex signals such as random noise. The instantaneous readout may be recorded from individual outputs or photographed. Octave bands are on preferred frequency centers over the range of 31.5cps to 16kcps. Any 8 or 9 bands may be selected.



Size: 19" wide, 10\\\2" high, 15" deep.
PRICES Model 358R \$2635 | Model 359R \$2990

Model 533

MICROPHONE ACCESSORY MODEL 533



OCTAVE BAND ANALYZER MODEL 532

The Allison 532 Octave Band Analyzer is a small lightweight spectrum analvzer that is exceedingly easy to operate. The instrument consists of a complete analyzing circuit including attenuator and meter. Used with a sound level meter it will measure signal components in octave bands 56 db below the overall signal level. Used with the Model 533 shown at the right. it will measure and analyze sound from 65 to 130 db sound pressure level. The 532 is also suitable for use with recorders and microphone preamplifiers and similar equipment. It is useful for the octave band analysis of environmental noises, complex audio signals. production line testing, noise level acceptance and speech interference levels.

SIZE: 6-34" × 6-34" × 5". WEIGHT: 7# PRICE: \$425.00

The Model 533 Accessory Kit consists of a very stable and reliable dynamic microphone, tripod, cable and input transformer. This arrangement permits the Model 532 to be used as a sound level meter for sound pressure levels above 65 db. The kit has a 25 foot cable furnished and a 100 foot extension is available. The combination 532 and 533 will make industrial sound survey and analysis simple and accurate.

WEIGHT: 4#
PRICE: \$135.00
100' EXTENSION CABLE 18.75

1/3 OCTAVE SPECTRUM ANALYZER



MODEL 540

The Allison Model 540 is a new and exciting instrument for 1/3 octave spectrum analysis with many applications. The extreme flexibility of of filter selection over a range of 2.5 cps to 200 kcps makes it suitable for standard or special purpose tests. A repetitive .1 second display of the spectrum allows high speed testing of product or immediate evaluation of design changes and adjustments.

The input signal is fed to a bank of 1/3 octave passive network bandpass filters. The individual filter output is rectified and stored in a capacitor. Each capacitor is sampled consecutively 10 times per second by a motor driven commutator switch. The switch output is amplified logarithmically and the signal is displayed on the calibrated oscilloscope screen shown above. Simultaneously calibration signals are displayed to show instrument accuracy during the test. The filters are continuously open and all signals are received, integrated and stored for display.

The standard Model 540 shown above covers the range of 25 cps to 20,000

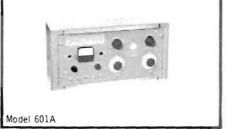
cps. Filters are Allison standard Models 241, 242 and 243 (Page 4).

The newness of this instrument prevents a previous background of applications: however, the basic versatility of the unit shows that uses are limited mainly by the frequency range, voltage range and the imagination of the user. It will display the analysis of any repetitive simple or complex waveform or pulses within the above limitations. Many accessories to the standard device can adapt it to various test situations such as a microphone for acoustic input, an accelerometer for vibration pickup, etc. Revisions to the standard model can be made to adapt it to a variety of situations such as narrow band filters or a combination of standard 1/3 and 1/6 octave filters to increase resolution of certain areas, linear rectification only for expanded scale close tolerance measurements, multiple speed scanning motors for recording requirements, special outputs per channel to operate go - no go apparatus. Calibration references permit readout in voltage, decibels re 1 millivolt or sound pressure level.

SIZE: 22" wide × 30" high × 18" deep. WEIGHT: 300#

PRICE: \$7250.00





MULTIPLE FREQUENCY **OSCILLATOR** MODEL 541

The Model 541 provides a long felt need for a simultaneous multiple frequency test signal. Variations of packaging can provide from 2 to 50 frequencies in in the range from 2.5 cps to 200 keps. Individual amplitude controls allows shaping of the spectrum as desired. Switches and meters may be added to give the individual or overall reference level.

Primarily designed as a known, controllable test signal for the Model 540 it is adaptable by changing frequencies or number of oscillators. Other uses include shaker table drive signal, programable oscillator, etc. The 541 features all solid state circuitry and self contained power supply. Output is .15 Vrms per freguency and approximately .8 Vrms for 30 oscillators.

WEIGHT:

SIZE:

3-1/3" × 19" × 14" deep

20#

PRICE: (30 Oscillators) \$950.00

AUTOMATIC INSPECTION UNIT MODEL 601A

The 601A is an improved solid state instrument for rapid automatic inspection of sound or vibration in any product. It consists of an optional transducer, amplifiers, variable filter, attenuator, meter and relay circuits to signal acceptance or rejection of the product under test. The high cutoff, low cutoff or band pass filters cover the range of 60 cps to 20 kcps. When set to pass objectional frequencies it will measure level and operate go - no go indicators or separating devices. unit is used extensively on gears, bearings and similar products. The instruments may be made with 2 channels of filter and indicating circuits.

SIZE:

10-14" × 22" × 6-34"

WEIGHT: (Single channel)

PRICE: Write giving your requirements for quotation.



INSTRUMENTATION MODULES MODEL 660

Welded and encapsulated modules are easily adapted to your circuitry whether breadboard or production. The Model 660 is a very low noise flexible preamplifier having adjustable gain and bandwidth. Using only 1 MA of 13.5 to 22.5 VDC it saves space and power. The feedback loop is brought out to pins on the top of the module. This allows customer selection of feedback value for gain and resulting bandwidth. Turned circuits may also be inserted for selective amplification. Molded in 6-32 inserts simplify mounting. Transistors are readily serviced since sockets are also molded in.

GAIN AT 1 KCPS 20 to 40 db. GAIN STABILITY ±.5 db 0°c to 50°c. INPUT IMPEDANCE 40,000 ohms. AVERAGE CURRENT 1 MA. SIGNAL TO NOISE 85 db. RATIO FREQUENCY RESPONSE 20db 10 cps to 1 mcs.

1 - 9

See pages 12 & 13 for more new modules to extend power and signal conditioning capabilities of these handy building blocks.

40db 10 cps to 50 kc.

\$33.00



MODEL 659 (class B)

Another welded and encapsulated module designed to be used in filter driver applications. An output of 6 volts into 600 ohms with an input impedance of 40,000 ohms makes it suitable for many other circuits. Again. as in the Model 660, it has an open feedback loop for variation of gain and bandwidth. Used in conjunction with the Model 660 and 671 meter system it forms a transistorized voltmeter with sensitivity to .001 volts rms.

GAIN AT 1 KCPS 30 to 40 db. GAIN STABILITY .5 db 0° to 50°c. INPUT IMPEDANCE 40,000 ohms. AVERAGE CURRENT 2 to 17 MA. FREQUENCY RESPONSE 30db 10 cps to 400 kcps 40db 10 cps to 100 kcps

PRICE 1-9:

\$40.00

MODEL 658 (class A)

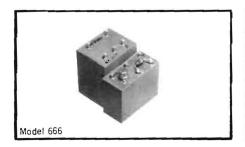
For multiple channel use from common power source use Model 658. Same performance on constant 12 MA.

VARIABLE GAIN KIT MODEL 661

Provides self mounted variable control as well as shielding when used in multiples for high gain applications.

PRICE:

\$8.50



POWER SUPPLY MODEL 666

The Allison Model 666 regulated power supply is a solid state dual module device. Designed primarily for the operation of various Allison modules, it may be used for many other instrumentation applications.

The two unit design offers a variation of mounting arrangements for minimum space and convenience. It also allows variation on the transformer when somewhat larger or smaller power requirements occur.

The 666 will produce 100 milliamps of well regulated 25 volts for operation of as many as 6 Model 659, 8 Model 658, 10 Model 660 or combinations of these.

SPECIFICATIONS

INPUT POWER: 110-130 50-60 cps 5 V.A. OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 24 VDC ± 2V CURRENT OUTPUT: 100 Milliamps DC Max. OUTPUT RIPPLE: 3 Millivolts.

SIZE: Trans-Rect. - Reg. $1-13/16 \times 1-1/2 \times 2-1/2$ $1 \times 2-1/8 \times 2-1/8$

WEIGHT: 8 oz. PRICE:

11

\$52.50



METER SYSTEM MODEL 671

This model offers an extremely simple method of monitoring AC voltages or decibels in systems or instrumentation. The full wave bridge rectifier is welded and encapsulated for easy mounting either adjacent or remotely from the meter. Used with the Models 660 and 658, it forms a transistorized voltmeter with .001 volts sensitivity and frequency response from 10 cps to 50 kcps. Meters are available with either or both AC volts and decibels. The meter used is a 2-1/2" standard 3 screw mounting type. Indication is quasi rms. An extra terminal is provided for either slow or fast meter damping for measurement of constant or fluctuating voltages.

SPECIFICATIONS

SENSITIVITY: "0" db = .66 volts +10 db = 2.1 volts

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: -.5 db at 20 cps &

600 kcps

INPUT IMPEDANCE: 19 k ohms

PRICE: \$45.00 (Standard scale)

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF **NEW PRODUCTS**



NEW ALL SILICON 60 MILLIWATT AMPLIFIER MODEL 683 (class A)

The use of newly developed PNP silicon transistors in push pull circuitry makes this new module possible. Compact and highly reliable, it has excellent specifications for noise, variable gain, distortion, stability and other characteristics. This operates full Class A with a constant current of 12 milliamps at 22.5VDC. Frequency response of -1db at 10cps and 240kcps. Output 6 volts into 600 ohms.

MODEL 684(class B)

The Class B counterpart of the above unit for use where minimum current usage is a requirement.

Most all specifications the same except average current is 2.4 milliamps with no signal.



CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE **INDUCTOR MODEL 195**

A brand new aid to designers is a continuously variable inductor with a range of 10,000 to 1. (1 millihenry to 10 henries). Compact and simple in operation, it has the full range in 8 steps in a 1 -3.2, 3.2 -10 series.

The inductor has many applications including equalizers, filters, oscillators, adjustable delay networks and adjustable phase shift networks, plus many others.

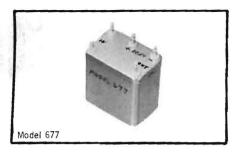
Tuning is accomplished by the patented Allison variable inductor which has proved itself in many years of fine performance in our continuously variable filters.

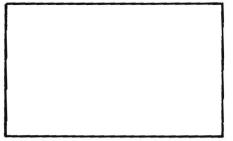
Write for specifications and curves of inductance, Q, frequency response and other characteristics.

Size: 51/2" W x 81/2" H x 5 D

Price \$95.00 each

1	-	9	\$55.00
10	-	24	48.50
25	-	49	42.00
50	-,	100	38.50





LINEAR RECTIFIER MODEL 677

A solid state rectifier having a 40 db linear range. This unit produces a linear analog of AC voltage presented to it over the range of .05 to 5 volts. Complex voltages are converted on a quasi rms basis. Input frequency range is 20 cps to 20 kcps ±.5 db. Input impedance is approximately 600 ohms and is designed to work from a low impedance output such as the Model 659. Output DC voltage is approximately twice the AC input and the output impedance is 10,000 ohms and designed to work into a load of 100,000 ohms or more.

THIS SPACE

RESERVED FOR ANOTHER

NEW ITEM COMING

SOON.

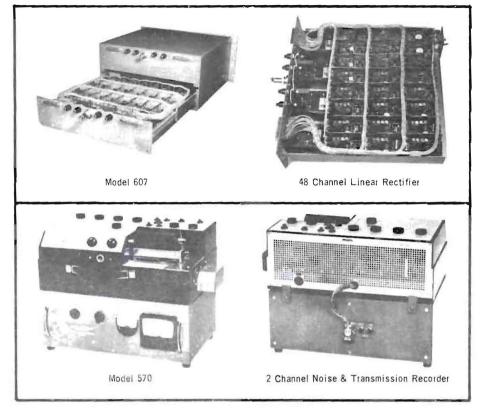
(LOG AMPLIFIER)

SIZE: $1-\frac{1}{2}$ " × 1" × $1-\frac{1}{4}$ " WEIGHT: 3 oz.

PRICE

We expect the price to be

\$36.75



SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS CONSTRUCTED WITH ALLISON MODULES

Above are two examples of special instruments designed and produced by Allison Labs. The complete familiarity with our building blocks and their application makes it possible for us to save you many engineering and test hours. Send your problems in the area of filtering, amplification, rectification, analysis, etc.

We cover the full frequency range between a fraction of 1 cps to 1 megacycle in control, amplification, rectification. Filters range from 1 cps to 600 kcps. The use of welded solid state circuity prevents microphonics and provides minimum maintenance with maximum reliability.

If you haven't seen just what you need — — write giving your specifications. We may be able to adapt a standard unit to your application or have what you want in development.

IN DEVELOPMENT

Allison Labs is constantly searching for new instruments and instrumentation components to broaden our coverage of the sub audio, audio and low RF range. We are particularly working on filtering, signal conditioning and analysis equipment. In addition to increasing the number and variety of off-the-shelf equipment available to you, we welcome your special applications which may require new methods and techniques or special adaptations of our standard equipment. Many special filters have been made by combining or dividing our stock type instruments.

Items now in development which may solve some of your problems are:

- 1. New low frequency amplifiers to be welded and encapsulated will join the module family. Response to .05 cps and out to 600 kcps in one unit. Probable 2 models differentiated by input and output impedance requirements.
- 2. Two more additions to the Random Noise Source similar to the Model 655. One low frequency which will use the above amplifier and produce a good random signal down to .05 cps. The second to extend the range to at least 1 megacycle on the upper end.

- 3. A new meter system to provide wide range measurements (100-1) of either AC voltage or db for sinusoidal or complex wave forms. The meter will be calibrated in linear DB (40) or logarithmic volts RMS. With expanded range much decade range switching will be avoided.
- 4. Higher power modular amplifiers with bandwidths from 5 cps to 500 kcps and power to 30 watts which will be combinable to produce 60 watts. Small package and good thermal stability will be additional features.
- 5. New applications for the excellent 1/3 octave filters in equalizer-analyzer applications. Spectrum shapers with ranges from 2.5 cps to 200 kcps. Featuring slide attenuators for ease of setting and reading.
- 6. A new package for our long proved variable inductor. Just the inductor but with range of as much as 10,000 to 1 variation in 1 package. (1 millihenry to 10 henrys). A very handy tool in the laboratory.
- 7. Additional modular power supplies similar to the model 666 which will supply power to our new power amplifiers.

Again if you haven't seen what you need in this, please write — it may be possible in our bag of tricks.

CONVERSION OF VOLTAGE AND DECIBELS

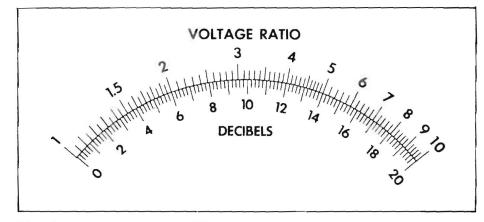
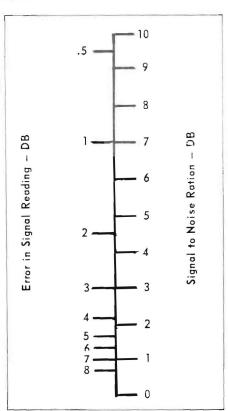


Chart for correction of signal measurement with the presence of background noise.



REFERENCE VOLTAGE

Poin	ts for "0"		DB
1.111	into 50Ω	*	.22 V
1MW	into 72Ω		.267 V
11/11/1	into 600Ω		.775 V
6MW	into 500 Ω		1.72 V
GMW	into 600 Ω		1.89 V

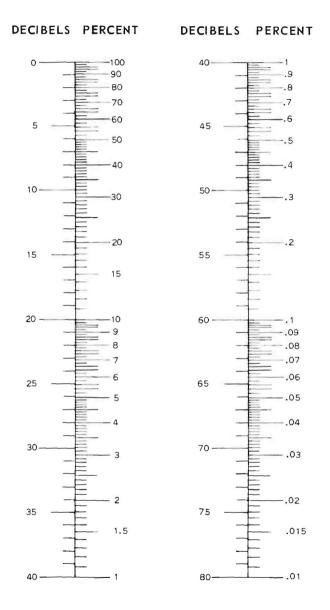
RANDOM NOISE. Random noise is an oscillation whose instantaneous magnitude is not specified for any given instant of time. The instantaneous magnitudes of a random noise are specified only by probability distribution functions giving the fraction of the total time that the magnitude, or some sequence of magnitudes, lies within a specified range.

NOTE: A random noise whose instantaneous magnitudes occur according to the Gaussian distribution is called "Gaussian random noise."

WHITE NOISE. White noise is a noise whose spectrum density (or spectrum level) is substantially independent of frequency over a specified range.

NOTE: White noise need not be random. SOURCE—ASA \$1.1—1960

DECIBEL TO PERCENT CONVERSION CHART



EXAMPLE: A Signal to Noise Ratio of 40 DB = 1.0% Distortion

TABLE OF PREFERRED FILTER CENTER FREQUENCIES AND THEIR HIGH CUTOFF AND LOW CUTOFF FREQUENCIES. PREFERRED CENTER FREQUENCIES ARE SPECIFIED IN ASA SPECIFICATION S 1.6-1960. FOR HIGHER OR LOWER FREQUENCIES MULTIPLY OR DIVIDE BY FACTORS OF 10.

OCTAVES

1/6 OCTAVES

CENTER FREQUENCY	LOW CUTOFF	HIGH CUTOFF	
31.5	22.4	45	
63	45	90	
125	90	180	
250	180	355	
500	355	710	
1000	710	1400	
2000	1400	2800	
4000	2800	5600	
8000	5600	11200	
16000	11200	22400	
31500	22400	45000	

F	CENTER FREQUENCY	LOW CUTOFF	HIGH CUTOFF
	20	19.1	21.2
	22.4	21.2	23.7
	25	23.7	26.5
	28	26.5	29.7
	31.5	29.7	33.4
	35.5	33.4	37.6
	40	37.6	42.4
	45	42.4	47.7
	50	47.7	53.0
	56	53.0	61.4

1/3 OCTAVES

CENTER FREQUENCY	LOW CUTOFF	HIGH CUTOFF
25	22.36	28.06
31.5	28.06	35.49
40	35.50	44.76
50	44.76	56.12
63	56.12	70.98
80	70.98	89.43
100	89.43	111.79
125	111.79	141.97
160	141.97	178.86
200	178.86	223.58
250	223.58	280.58

56	53.0	61.4
63	61.4	66.7
71	66.7	76.0
80	76.0	84.8
90	84.8	95.3
100	95.3	106.0
112	106.0	118.5
125	118.5	132,0
140	132.0	148.2
160	148.2	169.3
180	169.3	191.0
200	191.0	212.0

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NETWORKS CAUSING AN INSERTION LOSS OF

	FIGUE	RE A	FIGU	RE B	FIGU	RE C	FIGUE	E D
	0		~~~	~~~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	***************************************		
LOSS OF DB	а	b	1 b	1 a	а	1 a	С	$\frac{1}{c}$
.5	.028775	17.362	.05797	34.753	.028775	34.753	.059254	16.877
1.0	.057517	8.6643	.11542	17.386	.057517	17.386	.12205	8.1931
2.0	. 11462	4.3048	.23230	8.7242	.11462	8.7242	.25893	3.8621
3.0	.17100	2.8385	.35230	5.8481	.17100	5.8481	.41254	2.4240
4.0	.22627	2.0966	.47697	4.4194	.22627	4.4194	.58489	1.097
5.0	.28013	1.6448	.60797	3.5698	.28013	3.5698	.77828	1.2849
6.0	.33228	1.3386	.74704	3.0095	.33228	3.0095	.99526	1.0048
7.0	.38248	1.1160	.89604	2.6145	.38248	2.6145	1.2387	.80727
8.0	.43051	.94617	1.0569	2.3229	.43051	8.3229	1,5119	.66143
9.0	.47622	.81183	1.2318	2.0999	.47622	2.0999	1.8184	.54994
10.0	.51949	70,273 *	1.4230	1.9250	.51949	1.9250	2.1623	46,248*
20.0	.81818	20,202*	4.9500	1.2222	.81818	1.2222	9.0000	11,111*
30.0	.93869	6,330.9*	15.769	1.0653	.93869	1.0653	30.623	3,265.5*
40.0	.980198	2,000.2*	49.995	1.0202	.980198	1,0202	99.000	1,010.1*
50.0***	.99370	632.46*	158.11	1.0063	.99370	1.0063	315.23	317.23*

*THESE VALUES HAVE BEEN MULTIPLIED BY 105

$$e^{-\frac{(e^{A}-1)}{(e^{A}-1)}} f = \frac{2e^{A}}{(e^{2A}-1)} c = e^{A}+1 d = 1 - e^{-A}$$

WHERE
$$e = LOG \frac{-1}{10}$$
 (($\frac{DB}{20}$) AND $e^{2A} = LOG \frac{-1}{10}$ ($\frac{DB}{10}$)

THE ITERATIVE IMPEDANCES OF THE NETWORKS IN FIGS A. B, C & D ARE 1 OHM (= Z_{K1}). IN FIGURE E Z_{K2} - e^{-A} OHMS AND IN FIG. F, Z_{K3} = e^A OHMS

. . VARIOUS DB WHEN INSERTED BETWEEN 2 TERMINAL RS OF 1 OHM EA.**

FIGUR	REE	FIGUR	E F	FIGURE G	FIGURE H		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0			0			
0		0		0	0		
ď	1 c	С	1 d	2c	½c		
.055939	16.877	.059254	17.877	.11851	8.4383		
.10878	8.1931	.12205	9.1931	-24411	4.0966		
.20567	3.8621	.25893	4.8621	.51785	1.9311		
.29205	2.4240	.41254	3.4240	.82507	1.2120		
.36904	1.7097	.58489	2.7097	1.1698	.85486		
.43766	1.2849	.77828	2.2849	1.5566	.64244		
.49881	1.0048	.99526	2.0048	1.9905	.50238		
.55332	.807.27	1.2387	1.8073	2.4775	.40363		
.60189	.66143	1,5119	1.6614	3.0238	.33071		
.64519	.54994	1.8184	1.5499	3.6368	.27 497		
.68377	46,248*	2.1623	1.4625	4.3246	23,124		
.90000	11,111*	9.0000	1,1111	18.000	5,555.6 *		
.96838	3,265.5*	30.623	1.0327	61.246	1,632.8*		
.99000	1,010.1*	99,000	1.01010	198.00	505.05*		
.99684	317.23*	315.23	1.00317	630,46	158.62*		

^{**}THIS CHART BASED ON 1 OHM CIRCUITS. THIS DATA MAY BE USED TO CALCULATE PADS OF ANY IMPEDANCE BY MULTIPLYING EACH OF THE VALUES BY THE DESIRED IMPEDANCE.

^{***} FOR PADS OF GREATER THAN 50 DB USE TWO PADS IN SERIES IN A SHIELD TO PREVENT ELECTROSTATIC PICKUP AND FEED THRU.

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NETWORKS CAUSING AN INSERTION LOSS OF ...

. . VARIOUS DB WHEN INSERTED BETWEEN 2 TERMINAL RS OF 1 OHM EA.**

	FIGURE A		\ \[\frac{1}{a} \\ \]		FIGURE C		FIGURE D $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		FIGURE E		FIGURE F		FIGURE G	FIGURE H
													0	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} $
LOSS OF DB	а	b	1 b	$\frac{1}{a}$	a	1 a	С	1 <u>c</u>	ď	1 c	С	1 d	2c	½c
.5	.028775	17.362	.05797	34.753	.028775	34.753	.059254	16.877	.055939	16.877	.059254	17.877	.11851	8.4383
1.0	.057517	8.6643	.11542	17.386	.057517	17.386	.12205	8.1931	.10878	8.1931	.12205	9.1931	.24411	4.0966
2,0	.11462	4.3048	.23230	8.7242	.11462	8.7242	.25893	3.8621	.20567	3.8621	.25893	4.8621	. 51785	1.9311
3.0	.17100	2.8385	.35230	5.8481	.17100	5.8481	.41254	2.4240	.29205	2.4240	.41254	3.4240	.82507	1.2120
4.0	.22627	2.0966	.47697	4.4194	.22627	4.4194	.58489	1.097	.36904	1.7097	.58489	2.7097	1.1698	.85486
5.0	.28013	1.6448	.60797	3.5698	.28013	3.5698	.77828	1.2849	.43766	1.2849	.77828	2.2849	1.5566	.64244
6.0	.33228	1.3386	.74704	3.0095	.33228	3.0095	.99526	1.0048	.49881	1.0048	.99526	2.0048	1.9905	.50238
7.0	.38248	1.1160	.89604	2.6145	.38248	2.6145	1.2387	_80727	.55332	.80727	1.2387	1.8073	2.4775	.40363
8.0	.43051	.94617	1.0569	2.3229	.43051	8.3229	1.5119	.66143	.60189	.66143	1.5119	1.6614	3.0238	.33071
9.0	.47622	.81183	1.2318	2.0999	.47622	2.0999	1.8184	.54994	.64519	.54994	1.8184	1.5499	3.6368	.27497
10.0	.51949	70,273 *	1.4230	1.9250	.51949	1.9250	2.1623	46,248*	.68377	46,248*	2.1623	1.4625	4.3246	23,124
20.0	.81818	20,202*	4.9500	1.2222	.81818	1.2222	9.0000	11,111*	.90000	11,111*	9.0000	1,1111	18.000	5,555.6*
30.0	.93869	6,330.9*	15.769	1.0653	.93869	1.0653	30.623	3,265.5*	-96838	3,265.5*	30.623	1.0327	61.246	1,632.8*
40.0	.980198	2,000.2*	49.995	1.0202	.980198	1.0202	99.000	1,010.1*	.99000	1,010.1*	99.000	1.01010	198.00	505.05*
50.0***	.99370	632.46*	158.11	1.0063	.99370	1.0063	315.23	317.23*	.99684	317.23*	315.23	1.00317	630.46	158.62*

*THESE VALUES HAVE BEEN MULTIPLIED BY 105

$$a = \frac{(e^{A} - 1)}{(e^{A} - 1)} \bullet f = \frac{2e^{A}}{(e^{2A} - 1)} \bullet c = e^{A} + 1 d = 1 - e^{-A}$$

WHERE $e = LOG_{10}^{-1}$ $(\frac{DB}{20})$ AND $e^{2A} = LOG_{10}^{-1}$ $(\frac{DB}{10})$

THE ITERATIVE IMPEDANCES OF THE NETWORKS IN FIGS A. B, C & D ARE $\,1$ OHM (=Z $_{K1}$). IN FIGURE E $\,$ Z $_{K2}$ = e $^{-A}$ OHMS AND IN FIG. F, $\,$ Z $_{K3}$ = e A OHMS

NOTES

THIS CHART BASED ON 1 OHM CIRCUITS. THIS DATA MAY BE USED TO CALCULATE PADS OF ANY IMPEDANCE BY MULTIPLYING EACH OF THE VALUES BY THE DESIRED IMPEDANCE.

FOR PADS OF GREATER THAN 50 DB USE TWO PADS IN SERIES IN A SHIELD TO PREVENT ELECTROSTATIC PICKUP AND FEED THRU.